

# LIBRARY OCCURRENT

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VOL. 12, No. 3

INDIANAPOLIS

JULY-SEPTEMBER, 1936

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION  
INDIANA STATE LIBRARY  
State Library and Historical Building.

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Issued in January, April, July and October. Distributed free of charge in Indiana.

Entered as second class matter June 13, 1911, at the postoffice at Indianapolis, Indiana, under the act of July 16, 1894. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided in Sec. 1103, Acts of October 3, 1917, authorized on June 29, 1918.

## INDIANA LIBRARY PLANNING COUNCIL

### Report and Survey

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## REPORT OF THE INDIANA LIBRARY PLANNING COUNCIL

The American Library Association in 1934 adopted a "National Plan for Libraries." General policies were recommended for the expansion and improvement of the library service in the United States. It recommended, also, that each state make a study of its library conditions, and formulate plans for the improvement of library service.

In coöperation with the national plan, the Indiana Library Planning Council was appointed by the Indiana Library Association executive board in October, 1935.

Louis J. Bailey, chairman, called a meeting of the council members in December, 1935. At this meeting it was decided that each of the council members should act as head of a sub-committee to consider the present condition, opportunities, and problems relating to various sections of the library field. Historical and factual statements, maps and tables were prepared at the State Library to aid the council members in the study.

Mr. Bailey outlined the plan of study and did valuable research work. When he left the state, the work was necessarily somewhat delayed. Hazel B. Warren was appointed chairman. With the detailed survey of present library conditions in the hands of each council member, a study was made, and general objectives were adopted. The recommendations of the council, together with the survey, are printed in this *Occurrent* as the final report of the council.

Public libraries in Indiana are circulating books to citizens of Indiana at the rate of approximately forty volumes a minute. This rate is maintained in spite of the fact that there is an average of but one and a quarter books per citizen in Indiana public libraries. In 1935 each book circulated six and one-half times. However, less than three quarters of Indiana's population have the advantage of this library service. Some

884,000 persons are without this service because library facilities do not exist in their respective communities. Certainly a great portion of these citizens would utilize books were they made available. Since a majority of the 884,000 people without free library service live in rural communities, it perhaps is not feasible that they establish their own libraries. A central library agency with sufficient funds could remedy the deficiency here.

Nineteen years ago an act for the establishment of county libraries was passed, yet today but fifteen counties out of Indiana's ninety-two have put this law into effect. Public libraries are established and maintained by a local tax on real estate. In 1935, \$1,465,344 was raised for the administration and buying of books for libraries. The support per citizen then amounted to about forty-three cents for the year, or a little over one-tenth of one cent per day. Seventy-nine libraries, each serving areas of less than 2,500 population, have a total income of \$82,757 or an average of \$1,047.55 each, for operation and maintenance a year. Libraries serving areas of less than 1,000 population have a total income of \$4,052 or an average of \$368.36. The minimum expenditure per person for libraries, after careful study, has been set at \$1. Even then, what does this mean in a community of 1,000 persons? The fact remains that on forty-three cents per citizen libraries are giving service, but a service not nearly adequate to meet all demands.

For one hundred and twenty years there has been legal provision for public library service in Indiana. However, it was not until the period 1900-1925 that satisfactory expansion took place; a remarkable expansion, in that by 1925, sixty-eight per cent of the population of Indiana had some form of library service. What has happened in the ten and one-half years since 1925? This

sixty-eight per cent has been raised but five per cent! At this rate of increase the whole of Indiana may be receiving library service in the year 1990.

In making plans for future development of library service in Indiana, the support and maintenance of libraries were studied in relation to other community services by governmental funds. At no time has more than 1.6 per cent of total governmental expenditures gone for libraries. The average today has dropped to approximately 1.3 per cent.

That the burden of maintaining libraries for free public use is not at all great is apparent. If so much can be done on so small an increment of governmental budget, how much more might be accomplished on a slight increase? Free public libraries are the agencies of government in spreading intelligently the principles of democracy.

### Public Libraries and Rural Extension

From the study made of the present public library and rural extension service it is quite evident that most communities are not getting adequate library service. It is also evident that many are not getting the service they should from the money available. Although the library service in the smaller communities is a great credit to those who are responsible for the establishment and maintenance of the libraries, nevertheless it must be admitted that it is not ideal service.

### Recommendations

Believing that the diffusion of informational, recreational and inspirational knowledge is a desirable and justifiable function of modern American government, the committees recommend:

1. That free library service should be made available to every man, woman and child in the State.

2. In order that free library service shall be sufficient and worthwhile:

- (a) The income for libraries should be increased as soon as possible to the generally accepted minimum of \$1 per capita

per year and to \$1.25 in the smaller communities, unless the latter can be incorporated into regions of library service, which would effect a pooling of resources, to the equal and better advantage of all such communities joined.

- (b) The income of the State Library should be increased as rapidly as possible for the extension and intensification of state-wide services in every respect.

3. That wherever adequate financial income is not possible through property tax alone, supplemental additional support should be secured.

4. That, so soon as the state is ready for the step, no professional library position should be filled in Indiana without certification by a designated state board.

5. That in view of the already existent State Library with its excellent physical equipment, and in view of its central geographic position, together with today's rapid transportation facilities, it is recommended that the State Library greatly expand its present activities, especially in its extension work and its traveling libraries.

It is recommended that the service to communities without library service be expanded; that sections of the state which are not aware of the State Library's service be acquainted with its possibilities; and that the traveling library service be supplemented by rotating collections of selected subject groups of books, to supplement the collections of many small libraries.

In the relationship to small public libraries, and school libraries, the State Library's advisory service should be greatly expanded. It is suggested that there be in the extension division enough qualified field workers to visit each library at least once a year, and enough workers to supply requested advice at any time. It is further suggested that centers of advisory service be set up, where, at stated times libraries in that region may seek help in relation to library procedure and administration. Extension work of this nature would meet the present need in library facilities in rural areas, a need which might also be met by

adequately supported county or regional systems.

The purchase of unusual, and more expensive books, should continue actively toward supplementing the collection of large reference libraries of the State, and particularly toward furnishing such books to those libraries which cannot meet the unusual demand out of their meager funds.

6. That in order to determine and supervise the policies and activities of the State Library, it is strongly recommended that there be established at an early date, a non-partisan Indiana State Library Board.

7. Considering the importance of service to every portion of the State, an educational library publicity service should be established under the extension division of the State Library.

JAMES A. HOWARD, *Chairman*,  
Public Libraries Committee.

BERTHA ASHBY, *Chairman*,  
Rural Extension Committee.

### School Libraries

"Because the daily use of library materials is indispensable to the modern American program of elementary and secondary education, every child should have access within his school to a variety of well-chosen books and other printed materials. This means that larger schools, both elementary and secondary, should be provided with organized libraries presided over by professionally prepared personnel, and that small schools should be provided with books and organized library service through participation in some plan of large-unit administration." (American Library Association, *Notes for a national plan for libraries*. June 15, 1934, p. 5.)

That the Indiana State Board of Education agrees with this preliminary statement made by the American Library Association is evidenced by:

1. The employment of a full-time trained school library adviser.

2. The publication of three useful bulletins by the State Department of Public

Instruction: *Bulletin No. 107-I, Library Manual for Elementary Schools*, 1933; *Bulletin No. 107-I-2, Instruction in the Use of Books and Libraries*, 1933; and *Bulletin No. 116, The Library: a Manual for Secondary Schools*, 1935 (Revision of *Bulletin No. 101-I*, 1929).

3. The compilation of a set of school library standards covering the librarian, the book collection, maintenance, the library room, organization and control, and library instruction. (*Administrative Handbook for Indiana Schools*, Indiana Department of Public Instruction, *Bulletin No. 100*. Revised 1933, pp. 93-96.)

4. The rulings on librarians' licenses passed in June 1935 (Indiana Department of Public Instruction, *Bulletin No. 116*, 1935, p. 15).

5. Coöperation with the school library adviser in the collection of statistics and use of reports.

### Recommendations

1. That all schools comply with the standards set up in the *Administrative Handbook for Indiana Schools* (Indiana Department of Public Instruction, *Bulletin No. 100*, Revised 1933, pp. 93-96).

2. That school libraries be given more publicity both in local communities and in educational and library periodicals.

3. That a study of courses in library science advisable for the training of school and teacher librarians be made to help bring about, if possible, an increased uniformity in the curricula of the schools offering this training.

4. That increased attention be given to the training of librarians for elementary schools by institutions offering training for school and teacher librarians.

5. That a study be made of methods of coöperation between school librarians and teachers in matters relating to book selection, instruction in the use of books and libraries, and reading guidance.

It is further recommended in connection with school libraries:

1. That a study be made of methods of

increasing coöperation between school libraries and public libraries with the purpose of helping both to function more effectively.

2. That a study be made of means of increasing and improving the presentation of instruction in the use of books and libraries in the public schools of the state in order to bring about a more intelligent use of all libraries.

BARCUS TICHENOR, *Chairman.*

### College and University Libraries

There are thirty-seven colleges and universities in Indiana recognized by the State Department of Public Instruction. In this group twenty-four libraries may be regarded as belonging to standard colleges. It is impossible to give any information concerning the possible influence all of these libraries might have on the library situation in the state because no data is at hand.

The following table will give some general idea of the progress that has been made during the past year in growth and expenditure for books:

	1933-1934 (23 schools reporting)	1934-1935 (31 schools reporting)
Total volumes	1,036,359	1,984,627
Volumes added	43,540	66,463
Cost	\$42,722.31	\$74,370.62

After a thorough discussion of the various projects that were suggested it was found that, with one exception, it would be almost impossible to carry them out in this State.

### Recommendations

The committee, however, goes on record in hoping that the following project may be accomplished in the near future; a survey of the resources of the libraries of Indiana; a detailed statement to include specifically, special collections, fields of interest, rare books and manuscripts; a full statement to be given which will not fail to include Indiana history and all other material relating to the State.

PAUL BYRNE, *Chairman.*

### Special Libraries

For the purpose of this survey of the special library field in Indiana, and to avoid intrusion into other sections of the report of the Indiana Library Planning Council, the following definition of a special library has been adopted: a special library is a collection of material dealing with one definite field maintained by a department of government, a special organization, a business or an industry, for the use of a special group of persons, members, officers or employees, and administered by a librarian.

Under this definition investigation has disclosed that there are eighteen special libraries in Indiana, a deplorably small number in view of the steady growth of the special library movement and the many special libraries there are in the United States.

The following recommendation is found in the *Second Interim Report of the New Jersey Committee on Planning*, May 12, 1936: that a joint committee of representative public, college and special librarians be appointed by the New Jersey Library Association and the Special Library Association, New Jersey Chapter, to consider certain problems; e.g., to study and make recommendations for obtaining closer coöperation between the two associations; that there be a development of local informational meetings of public and special librarians for better understanding of local facilities and problems.

Such a recommendation, although an excellent model, would be impossible in this state, since, as was pointed out earlier, there is no state chapter of the Special Libraries Association in Indiana and at present not enough special libraries to form a successful organization.

### Recommendations

1. That all libraries of the state be urged, at local and state meetings and by whatever further means that can be devised:

(a) To recognize the value of special libraries and special library methods.



(b) To investigate all existing special libraries in their communities and to offer them all possible coöperation.

(c) To encourage local organizations, and especially the larger local businesses and industries, to develop special libraries.

(d) To recognize the value of specialization within the library and to develop specialized departments so far as possible in their libraries.

(e) To acquaint themselves with existing special collections and specialized departments in the state, public and college libraries of the state and to avail themselves of these special sources.

2. That a special committee be appointed by the Indiana Library Association to bring up to date the earlier survey of special collections and specialized departments in the libraries of the State and include in addition all the special libraries in the State.

ETHEL CLELAND, *Chairman*.

### State Institution Libraries

There is a very definite need for good library service in all the state correctional and welfare institutions. The therapeutic and educational value of books has been recognized, yet those in charge of most of our institutions fail to realize this to the extent of making the library a vital part of the life of the patients and inmates. Very few of the institutions have definite and good library service.

#### Recommendations

It is recommended: that in each institution there should be a good librarian, with special qualifications and training, as a regular member of the staff. There should be definite funds for administering the library and for the purchase of books. More advisory service and assistance should be given by the State Library. It is recommended that there be a special member of the State Library staff working directly with institution staffs and librarians.

HAZEL B. WARREN, *Chairman*.

### State Library

General plans for coöperation with libraries in the State, and suggestions for development of the State Library service have been incorporated with the other reports. Suggestions for development of special work are here briefly outlined.

1. Relation to large public libraries, college and reference libraries.

(a) Union catalog. Compilation of a union catalog using the collections of the large public libraries, college and other reference libraries as the basis for its compilation. Some such method as that employed in the formation of the Philadelphia union catalog could be used.

(b) Division of subject fields. If possible the State Library should not duplicate subjects of which already there exist good and well-defined collections.

2. Library training as a function. Continue the summer courses in library science for library workers not academically eligible for entrance into library schools certified by the Board of Education for Librarianship of the American Library Association. The courses should be open to the staffs of both public and school libraries as well as the staffs of any private libraries interested.

3. Work with the blind. As in other services extended by the State Library, it is recommended that the work with the blind be centralized. A survey should be made of the needs and the work possible in this connection. All demands made by this class of readers should be satisfied.

4. State departments and institutions.

(a) Institutions.—Recognized institutions in need of book and bibliographical service should be served. Collections of books could be loaned such as are loaned to public libraries. In the case of highly specialized institutions, the State Library should be able to depend upon intelligent and regular book selection recommendations from the institution staff for buying in their special fields. A survey of the work possible with this group should be made.

(b) State departments.—Any service requested by State departments should be honored. An attempt should be made to furnish material upon the subjects in which individual departments are interested by reason of their governmental function. Further, recommendation should be sought from the department heads for their special literature.

5. Relation to state-wide organizations.

(a) Religious.—As in the case of any special group, demands for bibliographical service should be satisfied. As to an organized effort in the direction of the religious groups, it may be said to depend upon their extent and needs. Perhaps in this case a survey of this special class should be made to determine its needs.

(b) Scientific.—The Indiana Academy of Science collection should continue to expand and the Academy should be encouraged to intensify its activity in this direction. Organizations such as those devoted to natural science, astronomy, etc., could be asked to furnish books or funds for books in fields in which they are individually interested, working toward special collections of interest to them.

(c) Professional.—A survey of, and contact with, professional groups should be made. The question of the extent of service possible to be given will depend upon the results of the survey. As a reference library the State Library should be ready to meet every demand in some measure, in spite of the policy of not buying extensively in fields which are already adequately represented in State book resources. A partial enumeration of groups, professional and other, follows: nurses; probation officers; educational, as school music clubs; teachers' federation; technical organizations, as architects' and building associations; business organizations, as business women's organizations, and League of Women Voters; and all social clubs, as garden clubs, literary clubs, etc.

6. Special fields.

(a) Indiana history and documents.—The great collection of this material indi-

cates that everything possible should be done to keep it complete. It is suggested that there be a field worker from the State Library to search systematically for State historical material (manuscripts in private hands, records of public organizations, etc.). In the event of not being able to obtain certain material of this type, photographing such records should be considered. Photography should be used to obtain copies of material in institutions outside of Indiana. Bringing into activity the Indiana Records Council, which had chairmen in 56 counties in 1933, would further facilitate the work of the field representative.

(b) Indiana documents.—The State Library should be the depository of all Indiana State documents. The process of distribution of documents should be studied in order to place the distribution upon a more logical basis.

(c) Archives.—The State Library should be the center for all official archives of the State. This includes local archives, municipal, county, etc. The latter are recommended for deposit since it is probable that local government will not provide for them. As in the case of Indiana history, the service of a field worker seems to be essential.

(d) Newspapers.—The collection of newspapers should be representative of the output of the State. Representation may be given by the acquiring of all county seat papers or by dividing the State into districts and selecting a representative newspaper from each district. This would entail some special knowledge of newspapers published in any given district. An attempt should be made to locate back files of early Indiana newspapers which are not represented in the State Library and to have the same recorded on film. The field worker suggested for archives would be responsible here.

(e) Library science.—The State Library should be, in so far as the literature of the profession is concerned, a center, and continue to enlarge the present collection relating to library science. By means of this,

through the medium of suggested readings, much informal education in library science would be available to librarians throughout the State.

(f) Documents.—Foreign documents: It is recommended that in general, foreign documents not be acquired except, perhaps, on a subject basis with emphasis on British documents. Municipal documents: All municipal documents relating to Indiana should be acquired. Those emanating from outside of the State should be selected by subject; i.e., those dealing with problems whose solution is applicable generally to municipal government. Federal documents: Since the State Library is at present an official depository, it remains that it would be advisable to employ a superintendent of documents who would administer the collection, drawing attention to subjects treated and compiling bibliographies.

(g) Genealogy and local history.—Add to the now good collection of this material. Solicitation of funds and other gifts, endowments, etc., should be systematically made. Here again the use of film will add to the usefulness of the collection (as in the filming of 1850 census and other lists of a similar nature). In relation to local history the possibility of expansion by exchange of Indiana Historical Bureau publications for other local historical publications is suggested.

#### 7. Publications.

(a) The *Library Occurrent*.—Continue to publish news of, and activities of libraries of the State. Place more emphasis on the national picture of libraries. Include occasional readable articles on problems affecting vitally small library practice. A further publication of a digest of current library literature is recommended. Another department of the *Occurrent* should be the publishing of lists of books for different classes of people and organizations.

(b) Bibliographies.—Publication of bibliographies should not be arbitrarily decided. In other words, a definite request should be made. The establishment of a union catalog as projected would facilitate

the best work in this direction. The compilation of bibliographies conceivably might be part of the duties of a union catalog staff.

8. Funds should be greatly increased. Much may be accomplished through publicizing the work of, and the needs of, the State Library. The usual method of contact by a representative of the library to solicit funds or other gifts could be employed.

NELLIE M. COATS, *Chairman*.

#### Personnel

From the personnel table it will appear that in the State of Indiana 1,022 persons are employed in library work. In view of the fact that there are 223 public libraries to be staffed it would appear that on the average nearly five employees are available for each library. This would indicate a reasonable provision for library staffs throughout the State. A total number of 966 have taken a high school course. There is a difference of fifty-six between the total number of library employees and those who have had a high school course. While this number is small in comparison with the total, it would seem desirable to have no discrepancy, particularly when one considers that assistants of this type are often called upon to serve others who themselves have at least a high school education and often more advanced work. It is hardly conceivable that in the related field of teaching there should be among the instructors those who have not at least had a high school education. The same requirements might well be made to apply to library work.

Those who have taken a college course number 301, or twenty-nine per cent of the total. This seems, on the whole, to be a high figure in view of the low salary scale which, for the most part, obtains in the library field, and in view of the numerous small libraries throughout the State. That nearly a third of the librarians of the State do have, as a part of their equipment, a col-



lege course seems in itself to be highly creditable.

More than a third of the total number of the library employes, or to be exact, 424 have taken time for special work in the form of summer school courses or partial terms of regular library school instruction. (Of these, 347 have obtained their training at the summer school conducted by the Indiana State Library.) This situation, again, shows a commendable interest, but the number might well be increased. As many as 212, or roughly twenty per cent, have taken a library school course.

The Indiana Library Association has, through the interest and activities of its own membership, been able to aid, through its loan fund, four students pursuing advanced work in library science. These loans have been for as much as \$500 each and have, therefore, been a substantial help to the applicants who have received them. These loans have been made to meritorious students who now give every indication of doing successful and outstanding work. This loan fund appears, therefore, to be accomplishing a service both for the individual and the library profession.

The number of librarians in Indiana having membership in the American Library Association is 367, or a little more than a third of those engaged in library work within the State. The number having membership in the Indiana Library Association is 396. Presumably there is much overlapping here and undoubtedly those who have American Library Association membership have also an Indiana Library Association membership. More librarians should take advantage of the manifest profit in belonging to both associations.

Although much has been done in various states in attempting to establish systems of voluntary certification, the best opinion among those who have given the subject most thought is that the movement in this direction should not be further developed. If the adoption of compulsory certification is delayed, it is recommended that the present voluntary certification records be

brought up to date, that the certification committee of the Indiana Library Association be kept in existence and continue its work until some legislative action is taken. These voluntary ratings and grades have not, apparently, accomplished as much as was expected of them, for there has, of course, been no power to enforce their adoption. The present tendency is clearly in the direction of compulsory certification. There is a conviction, too, that this can best be accomplished by legislation which is not too specific or detailed in its requirements, and that a certification plan can, perhaps, best be carried out, not by specific regulations in a legislative bill, but through general powers conferred upon a board which in turn is authorized to work out a detailed plan for certification. An excellent example of this type of legislation is to be noted in the general library law enacted in the State of Washington in 1935.

#### Recommendations

Finally, as a basis for further library progress, the Committee makes the following recommendations:

1. To aim for a more general recognition of the qualification requirements for library work.
2. To strive for an increased degree of education and professional training among applicants for library work.
3. To encourage a wider and more general membership in professional associations.
4. To carry forward further efforts for the enactment of a compulsory certification law in the State of Indiana.
5. Salaries should be comparable to those paid in other fields of educational work. Adequate provision should be made for vacation and sick leave. The hours of individual library service should not exceed forty hours a week.
6. Individual library employes are urged to avail themselves of the opportunity to secure an annuity along the line worked out by the American Library Association, and library boards are petitioned to cooperate

on a contributory basis, or in the passage of enabling legislation.

FRANK H. WHITMORE, *Chairman.*

### Recommendations from the Viewpoint of Library Trustees

**Publicity.**—A well-planned campaign of publicity and education interpreting the public library should be instituted. The library's usefulness must be made clearer than men have yet been made to see it, and a wide-spreading understanding must be created.

A State publicity committee could obtain authoritative and interesting information concerning the public library from librarians, State officials, trustees, borrowers, and the general public. Articles, published in every newspaper in the State at the same time and with regularity, could not fail to impress the general, or even the casual, reader.

Establish a "Library Week" in the State by proclamation of the Governor, during which week endeavor to make every citizen of the State "library conscious" by presenting the value and work of the public libraries via radio talks, daily newspaper articles, and talks locally on national and State plans for nation-wide library service.

**Legislation.**—At present there are no educational qualifications required of librarians in Indiana. Some plan of legal certification is definitely needed, for maintaining standards of professional efficiency and for improvement of library service. Action toward some form of a certification law should be immediately taken.

Codification of existing library laws is highly desirable and should be sought.

**Library extension.**—A long-time program of extension should be planned and developed. This can perhaps be done best with the help of grants-in-aid from the State. Adequate library service should be provided to the rural population of the State and to those towns and cities of less than 3,000 population which are too small in them-

selves to support libraries as entirely independent units.

Regional service through federation of existing libraries and with State aid, can promote adult education, scholarship and research. A survey should be made and tentative areas marked for regional service, to be studied, considered and perhaps experimented with as to feasibility and expediency.

Free library service should blanket the State, thus equalizing library opportunities.

**Taxation.**—Taxation is constantly shifting from real estate, thus lowering the source of library incomes. A definite tax for public libraries should be sought, and, perhaps, in addition to that, certain grants-in-aid from the State to make possible equal advantages to every citizen.

**Buildings.**—The modernization of present library buildings to meet the needs of a future program of service should be studied, and begun as soon as possible.

**Local History.**—A distinct effort should be made to have local history preserved. In our State, with many untrained librarians, this is neglected and overlooked, with great loss to future history study. The State Library should prepare and send to each library an outline of what should be preserved, defining and emphasizing its great value, not alone to the community in years to come, but also its value to the State.

**Cooperation.**—Establish interlibrary cooperation between cities, counties, regions, and the State, for the benefit of students and research workers.

Establish in the State a library "storage," where books too valuable to discard and yet not of use to a certain unit, can be placed, and through this medium be interchanged and lent to other libraries.

**Cooperation with State Library.**—The library systems of Indiana, particularly the smaller and weaker ones, have long been strengthened and helped by close contacts with our State Library and the former Public Library Commission, especially through the extension and loan divisions, and always have had the personal attention and

valuable advice of the State Librarian on request. This coöperation must be continued and further developed.

**Politics.**—A great effort should be made to completely divorce politics from every phase of library work in the State, and especially in appointments to service in the State Library.

**Trustees.**—The selection and appointment of library trustees should always be made with due consideration of their intelligence; their ability to actively participate in formulating policies, secure financial support and care for the building and grounds; and their freedom from influences of prejudice, intolerance, special interests and political expedience. They should be able and willing to interpret the library to the community, and above all, they should employ a competent librarian. Appointive powers should be educated and instructed so that their appointees to library boards would fill the above desirable qualifications.

An effort should be made to increase the interest of library trustees in state-wide and national library problems, thus increasing their ability to best serve their own community. A vigorous attempt should be made to have every library represented at the annual library trustees' meeting in Indianapolis, and every librarian present at the annual meeting of the Indiana Library Association.

**Citizens' Committees.**—Organization of groups of Friends of Libraries or Citizens' Committees, should be promoted throughout the State to enlist lay interest.

**American Library Association.**—Encour-

age the American Library Association to include a Trustees' Section in the A.L.A. Bulletin.

MRS. J. F. BRENNEMAN, *Chairman.*

### Summary

The public should better understand the educational opportunities offered by libraries. They should know the library conditions and needs of the State. Individuals, organizations and groups have done much for library development, but there must be far greater interest if the people of the State are to receive the service they need. There should be a definite publicity program planned in order to bring the available opportunities, the conditions, and the needs before all the people of the State.

Because of possible economies resulting in better service, it is recommended that library service possibly be given from a large unit or units. The unit should be determined by economic conditions and the governmental organization of the State.

There cannot be effective library service in the State until adequate financial support is available. Many libraries are now inadequately supported by local real estate tax. Some other form of taxation, or other sources of income, must be available to supplement this, or there must be an entirely new scheme for support.

For the improvement of library service, for professional efficiency, and for protecting the public against the appointment of unqualified persons to library positions, there should be some scheme of certification for librarians.

## SURVEY OF LIBRARY SERVICE, 1935

### Public Libraries

#### 1. Background Studies

(a) History, 1807-1899.—In 1807 a subscription circulating library was established at Vincennes, then capital of the territory. This was the only library organization attempted during the territorial years. In the constitutional convention of 1816, there was a provision regarding Harrison County, that the General Assembly "shall cause at least ten per cent of the reserves out of the proceeds of the sale of town lots in the seat of justice of such county for the use of a public library for such county; and at the same session they shall incorporate a library company under such rules and regulations as will best secure its permanence and extend its benefits." Establishment of county libraries under a similar law furnished most of the books in Indiana for many years.

The next period of library development was in connection with the Sunday School movement. This period of general activity began in 1824 with the organization of the American Sunday School Union. The State Library and what has since become the Supreme Court Law Library were created by the Act of February 11, 1825. In 1867 they were divided with separate libraries and continue so today.

In 1850, according to the national census, Indiana had a total of 151 libraries (other than private libraries), containing 68,403 volumes. The population of the State then was 988,416.

A new constitution was adopted in 1851, which made provision for a State system of public schools. In 1852 the common school law provided for a general system of public libraries. There was a provision for a free public library in every township in the State, established by the State. Under this law the State raised \$273,000 by taxation and supplied the townships with an

average of about 300 volumes each, the number varying with the population. In this same period, beginning in 1855, the Workingman's libraries were established. These were made possible by the bequest of William McClure, one of the prominent supporters of the New Harmony settlement, which allowed the sum of \$500 "to any club or society of laborers who may establish in any part of the United States, a reading and lecture room with a library of at least one hundred volumes." Donations were made to 144 associations in 89 counties of Indiana.

Statistics for libraries for the period between 1850 and 1892 are not entirely reliable, and figures vary a great deal. A report made in 1892-3 shows 574 township libraries, with 138,867 volumes; 148 school libraries, with 29,016 volumes; 99 county, city and town libraries, with 187,783 volumes; 110 additional libraries, other than private, with 229,835 volumes. Some of these reports are imperfect, but numbers given are approximate.

In this period there were five distinct library movements in progress: The religious movement, represented by Sunday School and Young Men's Christian Association libraries; the reading circle movement, represented by the Teachers' Reading Circle and the Young People's Reading Circle; the college movement, represented by fourteen colleges, and the present public libraries of the cities and towns. The Indiana Library Association was organized in 1891.

(b) History, 1899-1935.—A new era in library development began in 1899. Through the interest and efforts of the Indiana Union of Literary Clubs a law was passed for the establishment of the Public Library Commission. The object of this Commission was to promote the establishment and development of public libraries in the State. For the first time in the history of the State there was a law (1901) which

made it possible for every city and incorporated town to have a public library. New library organizations, library buildings and general interest increased. Traveling libraries were sent out to communities without local library service. Courses in library instruction were given to librarians. Library institutes and meetings were held each year. The Indiana Library Association was greatly extended and in 1909 the Indiana Library Trustees Association was organized. The *Library Occurrent*, the current State Library periodical, was first published by the Public Library Commission in April, 1906.

In 1925, by act of the Legislature, the work of the Commission was combined with that of the State Library, and library organization work in the State was continued by the Extension division of the State Library.

There were 39 public libraries in 1899. There are 223 at present. Only one county, Crawford, is without any local public library service.

The increase of libraries and library buildings in the period (to 1917) was largely due to the Carnegie Corporation grants for library buildings. Money was given communities which agreed to provide a building site and to maintain a library with a local tax for library support equal to at least 10 per cent of the building fund. One hundred sixty-four buildings were erected in Indiana, at a cost of \$2,508,664. Interest in library service continues to grow. Tables and statements in the survey give definite information concerning present conditions.

(c) Legal Study, Early Laws.—The constitutional convention of 1816 provided that at least 10 per cent of the proceeds from the sale of county seat lots be used for county libraries. Special laws were passed until 1824 for library companies in each county. In 1816 a law was passed for the incorporation of public libraries whereby "the inhabitants of any city, town, village or neighborhood in this State, or any part of them, whenever they have subscribed the sum of one hundred dollars for

a public library," might organize and proceed with the work. These two laws, with amendments, were the only laws providing for public libraries until the adoption of the constitution of 1851. The law of February 11, 1825, created the State Library. In 1852 the common school law, including a provision for a general system of public libraries, was adopted. There was provision for a free public library in every township, established by the State. The library law of 1852 authorized the organization of a library company when subscription of \$50 had been made, and such company was authorized to make an annual assessment on its members, not exceeding \$5, to the share. There was no provision for support by public taxation. Several libraries were organized under this law.

In 1871 an act was passed providing for libraries in "cities of over 30,000 inhabitants," these to be under the control of the school board, and a tax of two cents on \$100 was authorized. The Indianapolis Public Library was organized under this law. There was still no law providing for establishment of libraries in any city of the State. In 1873 this was achieved by a law making it possible for any city to take stock in a library and levy a tax of two mills on the dollar to pay for same. An act was passed in 1879, giving the township trustee the power to collect a tax of one cent on \$100 and pay the income to the trustees of any established library in the township, if said library had a value of \$1,000 and had been established by private donation. This was the first law extending service to a township from an existing library. In 1881 a law provided for establishment of libraries in cities of 10,000, with a tax not exceeding three and one-third cents on \$100 to be levied by the school boards. There was an amendment to this in 1883, making it possible for all cities and incorporated towns to establish libraries, with the same provisions. All public libraries established in the next eighteen years were organized under this act. There were amendments to these laws, and there were a few libraries established under special laws. A township



library law passed in 1899 and amended in 1914 and 1926 governs four township libraries operating today. The Public Library Commission, as has been stated, was established as a part of the state government by act of the 1899 Legislature.

(d) Legal Study, Laws in Operation.—In 1901 the public library act, providing for establishment of libraries in any city or incorporated town, with an independent library board, was passed. A large per cent of the libraries in the state were organized under this law. Amendments have been made, but in general it is the main library law today. The 1911 act authorizing township support made it possible for townships to receive library service from an existing library. This law was amended in 1933, and as such governs present township extension service. A law providing for county libraries and extension of library privileges to counties was passed by the 1917 General Assembly. This to date governs county libraries in Indiana. Fifteen libraries in the State still operate under the 1883 law, with control of the library under the school board. Five libraries were organized and still work under a special statute. Four are under the 1899 township act.

(e) Interpretation by Indiana Supreme Court.—The Indiana Supreme Court in 1906 declared libraries a part of the educational system of the State. This decision affirmed the power of the library boards to determine the library tax and upheld the 1901 law. The case as quoted below gives the decision.

"This case involves the validity of an act of the General Assembly approved March, 1903 (Acts 1903, p. 193), relative to the creation of library boards in cities of a certain population. . . .

"We are not prepared to admit, in view of the provisions of Sec. 1, article 8 of the Constitution, that the act in question involves an improper delegation of the authority to levy taxes. . . .

"It may, with propriety, be said that a law providing for the organization and maintenance of public libraries is a part

of the educational system of the State, and that boards organized under the provision of said act exercise the whole power of the municipality in respect to public libraries."

## 2. Study of Present Conditions, Public Libraries.

There are 223 tax supported libraries in Indiana. Of the total population of 3,238,503, about twenty-seven per cent, or 883,885 people are without public library service. There are one or more libraries in every county except Crawford. No town of over 4,000 is without public library service. Two towns of 3,000 or more population, four towns of between 2,000 and 3,000 population, and twenty towns of between 1,000 and 2,000 population are without public library service. A total of 137 towns above 500 population do not have public library service.

### Public libraries arranged by population and date

Population	1905	1910	1916	1925	1935
To 2,000.....	15	25	69	113	62
2,000—5,000.....	20	39	41	46	74
5,000—10,000.....	20	27	28	22	45
10,000—25,000.....	18	19	19	19	23
Over 25,000.....	5	5	5	12	19
Total.....	78	115	162	212	223

### Date of library organization

Before 1890.....	20
1890 to 1900.....	25
1900 to 1910.....	55
1910 to 1920.....	96
1920 to 1935.....	27

223

A large per cent of the public libraries were organized before 1925. The establishment of new libraries has not been encouraged because in most instances the towns without libraries could not adequately support them. It seems wiser to encourage such towns to seek extension service from an existing library.

(a) Library Buildings.—There are 180 public library buildings in Indiana, of which 162 are Carnegie buildings, erected at a cost of about two million four hundred

thousand dollars. About two million dollars from other donors and from taxation has been spent for additional public library buildings. Fourteen libraries are in houses or store buildings which have been remodeled for fairly adequate library service. Two public libraries are being built at the present time. One is financed from a bequest and one from local funds plus some W.P.A. labor. The cost of both will be about \$60,000. One small library was built

in 1933 with federal relief labor, at a cost to the local community of about \$3,000. Much repair work on buildings has been done with federal relief funds and applications have been made for several other repair and building projects.

The following table showing housing, sources, type and cost, includes public libraries, branches, college and reference libraries.

Library Buildings

	Public Libraries	Branches	College and Reference	Total
Erected with Carnegie funds.....	153	11	2	166
Other donors.....	12	1	4	17
Subscriptions.....	3	.....	1	4
Tax Funds.....	16	12	5	33
Owned, stone.....	32	1	5	38
Owned, brick.....	150	23	8	181
Owned, frame.....	7	6	1	14
Rented.....	14	12	22	48
Cost of buildings.....	\$3,973,000	\$501,000	\$2,336,000	\$6,810,000

(b) Standards for Public Library Service.—After long study of library problems, the American Library Association, in 1933, adopted standards for service:

*Book Collection:* "To be reasonably adequate in quantity, the library in a city of 200,000 inhabitants and over, should have at least one and one-half books per capita; in cities of 10,000 to 200,000, two books per capita; and in cities of less than 10,000 three books per capita." Reports from the 217 libraries reporting book-collection figures tell that in Indiana public libraries there were 4,072,587 books. This is an average of 1.26 for each individual. It must be admitted that many of these books are very much out of date, and many are in bad physical condition. The following table shows how many of the 217 libraries reported meet the A.L.A. standards:

City Population	Libraries	Books per Capita	Plus	Minus
200,000 or more...	1	1½ books	1	0
10,000—200,000...	42	2 books	12	30
Less than 10,000...	174	3 books	39	135
Total.....	217	.....	52	165

Books in Public Libraries, Total and Increase

Year	Libraries Reporting	Total Books	Net Increase
1915.....	152	1,325,160	.....
1920.....	191	1,845,795	520,645
1925.....	212	2,885,302	1,039,507
1926.....	211	3,063,081	177,779
1927.....	213	3,281,543	218,462
1928.....	214	3,419,331	137,788
1929.....	220	3,551,166	131,835
1930.....	210	3,829,395	278,229
1931.....	220	4,017,354	187,959
1932.....	219	4,012,147 (loss)	5,207
1933.....	218	4,072,587	60,440
1934.....	222	4,123,663	51,076
1935.....	218	4,159,786	37,123

## Books for Each Citizen, by County

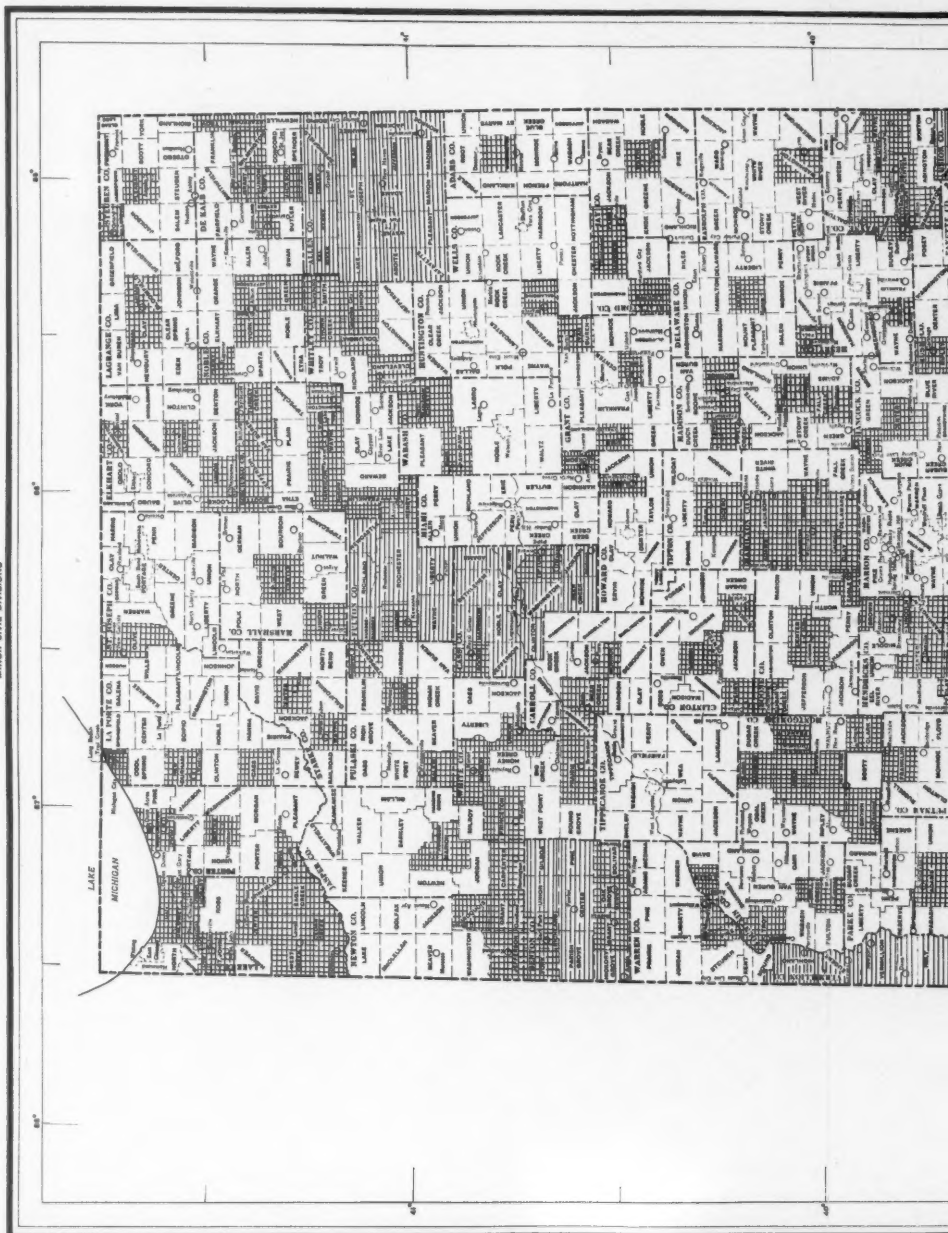
County	Population	Books	Per Capita (Approx.)	County	Population	Books	Per Capita (Approx.)
Adams.....	19,957	10,426	.52	Lawrence.....	35,583	30,065	.85
Allen.....	146,743	220,091	1.50	Madison.....	82,888	82,406	.99
Bartholomew.....	24,884	30,390	1.22	Marion.....	422,666	589,655	1.39
Benton.....	11,886	46,878	3.95	Marshall.....	25,077	19,727	.79
Blackford.....	13,617	32,634	2.40	Martin.....	10,103	4,288	.42
Boone.....	22,290	32,238	1.45	Miami.....	29,032	16,849	.58
Brown.....	5,168	6,866	1.33	Monroe.....	35,974	70,686	1.96
Carroll.....	15,049	25,424	1.69	Montgomery.....	26,980	63,062	2.34
Cass.....	34,518	81,452	2.36	Morgan.....	19,424	21,713	1.12
Clark.....	30,764	19,907	.65	Newton.....	9,841	17,873	1.82
Clay.....	26,479	20,280	.77	Noble.....	22,404	33,323	1.49
Clinton.....	27,329	34,686	1.27	Ohio.....	3,747	8,162	2.17
Crawford.....	10,160	.....	.....	Orange.....	17,459	13,908	.79
Daviess.....	25,832	23,060	.89	Owen.....	11,351	12,361	1.09
Dearborn.....	21,056	16,599	.78	Parke.....	16,561	8,677	.52
Decatur.....	17,308	14,271	.82	Perry.....	16,625	10,693	.64
Dekalb.....	24,911	30,381	1.22	Pike.....	16,361	6,283	.38
Delaware.....	67,270	79,605	1.19	Porter.....	22,821	26,235	1.15
Dubois.....	20,553	7,257	.35	Posey.....	17,853	25,086	1.41
Elkhart.....	68,875	80,085	1.16	Pulaski.....	11,195	18,466	1.65
Fayette.....	19,243	15,056	.77	Putnam.....	20,448	17,479	.85
Floyd.....	34,655	34,646	.99	Randolph.....	24,859	31,691	1.29
Franklin.....	14,498	9,213	.63	Ripley.....	18,078	4,754	.26
Fountain.....	17,971	22,292	1.24	Rush.....	19,412	18,496	.95
Fulton.....	15,038	30,135	2	St. Joseph.....	160,033	148,901	.93
Gibson.....	29,202	42,491	1.46	Scott.....	6,664	13,739	2.06
Grant.....	51,066	99,123	1.96	Shelby.....	26,552	19,866	.75
Greene.....	31,481	32,584	1.03	Spencer.....	16,713	7,410	.44
Hamilton.....	23,444	47,292	2.02	Starke.....	10,620	7,467	.70
Hancock.....	16,605	22,222	1.34	Steuben.....	13,396	11,565	.86
Harrison.....	17,254	5,787	.34	Sullivan.....	28,133	25,060	.89
Hendricks.....	19,725	33,710	1.70	Switzerland.....	8,432	16,408	1.94
Henry.....	35,238	32,172	.94	Tippecanoe.....	47,535	66,142	1.39
Howard.....	46,696	67,769	1.24	Tipton.....	15,208	18,356	1.21
Huntington.....	29,073	51,416	1.77	Union.....	5,880	8,602	1.46
Jackson.....	23,731	22,619	.95	Vanderburgh.....	113,320	243,709	2.15
Jasper.....	13,388	27,003	2.02	Vermillion.....	23,238	37,344	1.61
Jay.....	20,846	21,081	1.01	Vigo.....	98,861	103,111	1.04
Jefferson.....	19,182	17,271	.90	Wabash.....	25,170	22,291	.88
Jennings.....	11,800	17,857	1.51	Warren.....	9,167	7,866	.86
Johnson.....	21,706	36,719	1.69	Warriek.....	18,230	21,835	1.19
Knox.....	43,813	52,065	1.18	Washington.....	16,285	10,286	.63
Kosciusko.....	27,488	45,791	1.66	Wayne.....	54,809	108,531	1.98
Lagrange.....	13,780	6,035	.44	Wells.....	18,411	15,371	.83
Lake.....	261,310	346,829	1.33	White.....	15,831	25,642	1.62
LaPorte.....	60,490	67,850	1.12	Whitley.....	15,931	30,616	1.92

*Registration:* There should be thirty per cent of the population registered as borrowers in cities of 200,000 or more; thirty-five per cent in cities of 100,000 to 200,000; forty per cent in cities of 10,000 to 100,000; and fifty per cent in cities of less than 10,000.

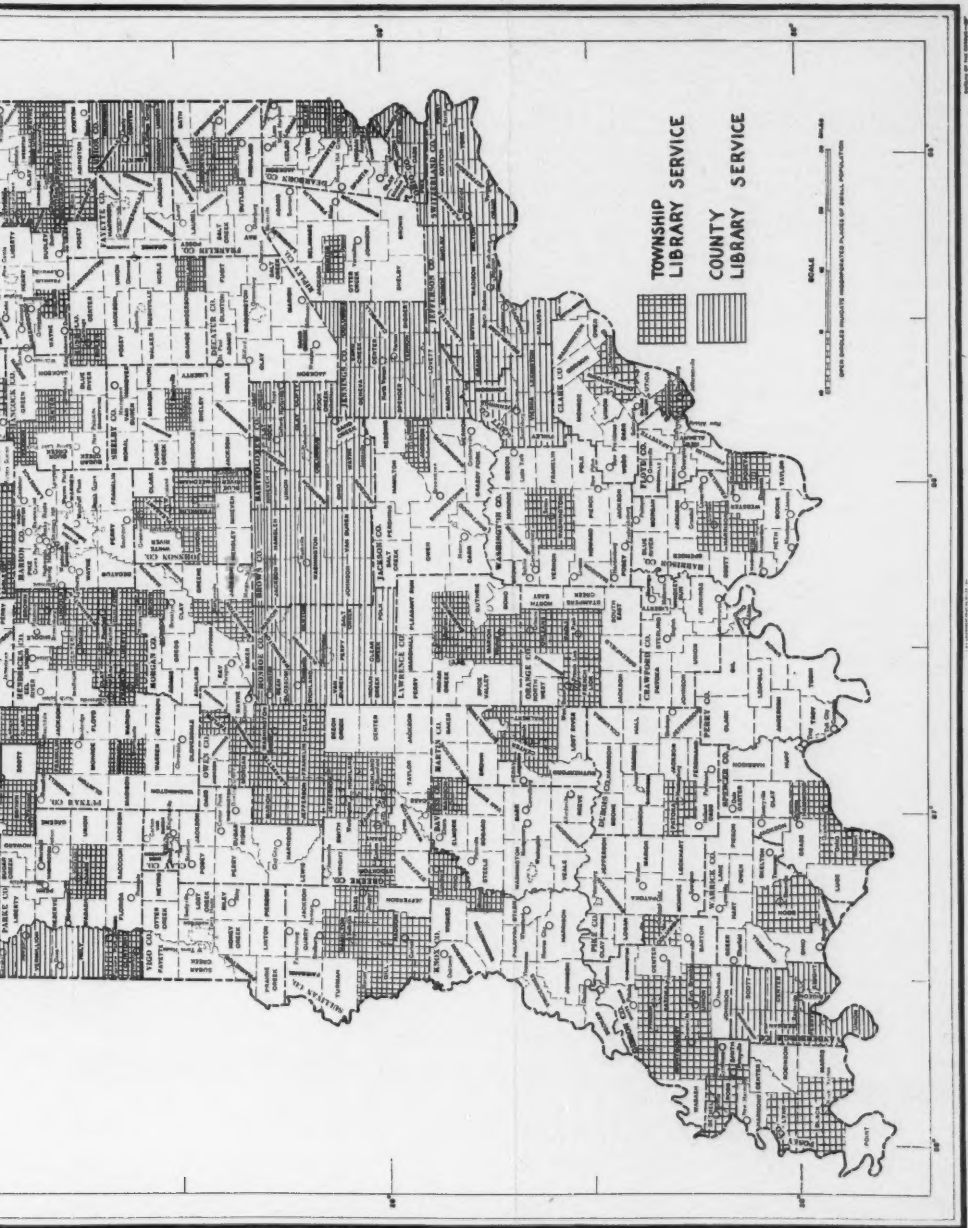
Forty-three and seven-tenths per cent of the entire population of Indiana are registered borrowers. Of the 2,365,441 people having access to public libraries 1,029,180 are registered borrowers. Two hundred eighteen libraries reporting show how many meet the standards.



INDIANA  
MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS









	Plus	Minus	Total
Class 30%.....	1	0	1
Class 35%.....	1	4	5
Class 40%.....	28	9	37
Class 50%.....	97	78	175
Total.....	127	91	218

**Circulation:** To meet standards in book circulation, libraries in cities of 200,000 to 1,000,000 should lend seven books per capita; in cities of 100,000 to 200,000, eight books per capita; in cities of 10,000 to 100,000, nine books per capita; and in cities of less than 10,000, ten books per capita.

The 4,072,587 books in public libraries in Indiana circulated 18,162,458 times. This was five and six-tenths per capita for the entire state; seven and seven-tenths per capita in areas represented, and seventeen and six-tenths circulation per borrower. Two hundred seventeen libraries reporting give the following information:

Libraries	Plus	Minus	Total
Class 7 books per capita.....	1	0	1
Class 8 books per capita.....	1	4	5
Class 9 books per capita.....	11	26	37
Class 10 books per capita.....	39	135	174
Total.....	52	165	217

**Income:** An average of about forty-three cents for each individual, or \$1,465,344 was the library income in 1935. If the minimum standard for income, \$1 per capita, had been met, there would have been a total of \$3,238,503, or fifty-seven cents more per person in the State. Seventy-nine libraries serving areas of less than 2,500 population have a total income of \$82,757 or an average of \$1,047.55. Eleven libraries serving areas of less than 1,000 population have a total income of \$4,052 or an average of \$386.36.

It seems unfair to give the figures showing how many libraries met the \$1 per

capita standard for 1935 alone. For that reason figures for 1932 are also given. At that time the income per capita was much higher.

	Plus	Minus	Total
1932.....	61	157	218
1935.....	13	205	218

In 1932 the law creating the county tax adjustment board was passed. In many counties the members of the board were not particularly interested in libraries and as a result there have been drastic reductions in tax rates and in budget items. The last two years have shown a slight increase of income in many libraries. Increase in tax rates often did not mean an increase in income, for valuation of real estate was lowered about one-fourth. In answer to a questionnaire sent to all libraries, asking for tax rate information for 1935, 105 replied that the rate was increased, twenty-six reported a decreased rate, and fifty-eight reported no change. Thirty-one libraries did not answer.

**Reading Courses and Adult Education:** Several libraries do special adult education work. Indianapolis Public Library has a readers' adviser for adults, and one for young people, on the staff.

There are many reading courses prepared by different agencies. Those most widely known and used are the courses of the United States Office of Education, those prepared by the American Library Association—the *Reading with a Purpose* Series—and the courses prepared under the supervision of the Extension Division of Indiana University, and by the Home Economics Department of Purdue University. Much work is done with these reading courses by both large and small libraries. There has been no survey made of this work and no definite information is available.

## LIBRARY OCCURRENT

GENERAL STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN INDIANA  
For the last five calendar years

	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
<b>Number of Public Libraries—</b>					
Total.....	222	222	222	222	223
Tax supported.....	221	221	221	221	222
Endowed.....	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Receipts of Libraries Reporting—</b>					
Libraries reporting.....	216	215	218	215	218
Receipts from taxes.....	\$1,900,670	\$1,686,144	\$1,324,567	\$1,352,462	\$1,405,344
Gifts, bonds, fines, etc.....	158,755	133,711	69,768	68,009	96,372
Total receipts.....	\$2,059,425	\$1,799,855	\$1,394,335	\$1,420,471	\$1,561,716
Tax per capita.....	.918	.723	.564	.577	.622
Total income per capita.....	.886	.772	.593	.606	.663
<b>Expenditures of Libraries Reporting—</b>					
Libraries reporting.....	219	217	218	216	218
Salaries of staff.....	967,332	925,854	747,388	710,000	739,853
Books and magazines.....	410,982	314,315	197,656	219,547	278,654
Other operating expenditures.....	663,405	593,488	451,523	505,522	496,399
Total expenditures.....	\$2,041,719	\$1,833,607	\$1,396,567	\$1,435,069	\$1,514,906
<b>Percentage of Expenditures. Per Capita Expenditures—</b>					
Salaries.....	47.2	50.4	53.5	49.4	48.8
Books and magazines.....	20.	17.1	14.1	15.2	18.3
Operating expenses.....	32.4	32.5	32.3	35.3	32.7
Per capita expenditures for libraries reporting.....	\$ .863	\$ .786	\$ .594	\$ .61	\$ .643
for state.....	.631	.566	.431	.443	.467
<b>Population—</b>					
State, 1930 census, 3,238,503.....					
Having access to libraries.....	2,377,103	2,373,432	2,354,618	2,361,569	2,365,441
Of towns and cities (1930) having access to libraries.....	1,924,591	1,924,591	1,924,591	1,924,591	1,928,496
<b>Circulation—(Figures in parenthesis give the number of libraries reporting)—</b>					
Total annual.....	20,169,829 (219)	22,013,597 (219)	20,894,772 (217)	19,228,578 (217)	18,162,458 (217)
Registered borrowers.....	1,012,051 (216)	1,024,745 (217)	1,048,996 (217)	1,036,834 (216)	1,029,180 (218)
Per cent of population registered.....	42.8	45.9	44.6	44.1	43.7
Circulation per registered borrower.....	20.2 (215)	21.3 (217)	19.8 (217)	18.5 (216)	17.6 (217)
Circulation per capita in areas reporting.....	8.62 (219)	9.44 (216)	8.8 (217)	8.1 (217)	7.7 (217)
Circulation per capita in state.....	6.2	6.79	6.4	5.9	5.6
Circulation per volume.....	5.1 (218)	5.4 (218)	5.1 (218)	4.6 (217)	4.3 (217)

## Rural Library Service

## 1. Township Service

Three hundred thirty of the 1,016 townships receive extension service from libraries. This service is given from branches, stations and book trucks. One library has a book truck for the township service. Three have recently been abandoned because of "old age." The total township population served is 436,945. The total rural population is 1,442,611.

Towns serving one township.....	137
Towns serving two townships.....	16
Towns serving three townships....	5
Towns serving four townships....	4
Towns serving more than four....	14

## 2. County Libraries

There are ninety-two counties in Indiana. Fifteen have county service. Two libraries were organized as county libraries and thirteen counties were given extension service from the established library in the county seat. In the last few years there has been renewed interest in library service, but no county has been interested enough to levy a tax for the service. The idea still persists in most communities that they wish to limit service to their own governmental unit. Until the idea of the people generally changes, service over a larger unit will not be possible. There seems to be a gradually enlightened vision of the possibilities of the larger unit service, and it is hoped that with the interest of community organizations of the State this service will be sought for and accomplished.

STATISTICS OF COUNTY LIBRARIES, 1935

Location	Year Estab- lished	Organisation	Type of Service	Popula- tion Served	Valuation	Receipts from Rural Area	Volumes	Regis- tration	Circulation (Including City)
Bloomington....	1929	Extended	Truck	17,747	\$10,524,645	\$3,309 96	35,285	7,725	279,080
Columbus.....	1923	Extended	Branch and Station	14,929	17,611,160	7,471 43	29,690	*8,260	207,491
Evansville.....	1912	Extended	Truck and Station	11,071	21,085,990	8,301 50	184,724	5,685	580,147
Fort Wayne....	1921	Extended	Branch and Station	31,797	50,605,660	14,563 25	229,840	8,446	1,082,644
Fowler.....	1917	Extended	Stations	4,683	13,705,669	2,708 63	20,558	3,304	106,857
Liberty.....	1917	Extended	Stations	5,881	8,848,070	4,344 28	9,110	2,093	49,776
Logansport....	1918	Extended	Dual	12,552	18,398,100	5,914 78	72,680	8,893	329,158
Madison.....	1921	Extended	Branch and Station	12,652	10,308,945	5,154 77	17,361	8,628	101,852
Nashville.....	1920	Extended	Stations	4,799	1,920,456	1,200 31	6,836	2,542	19,790
Newport.....	1930	Extended	Branch and Station	8,888	10,855,835	3,417 44	8,010	4,617	105,231
North Vernon...	1920	Organized as County Library	Branch and Station	8,807	6,431,385	4,980 52	19,135	3,500	177,967
Rising Sun....	1919	Extended	Stations	2,368	2,463,760	1,600 88	8,459	1,466	25,798
Rochester.....	1921	Extended	Dual	5,313	7,428,100	2,274 46	17,746	3,624	94,580
Scottsburg....	1917	Organized as County Library	Branch and Station	4,962	5,003,293	3,125 15	14,049	1,552	72,005
Vevay.....	1917	Extended	Branch and Station	7,254	4,480,000	4,479 39	16,623	1,671	59,067

\*Including city.



### 3. Association Libraries

In many communities where there is no public library service, association libraries, usually sponsored by some club, have been organized. Some of these associations are hoping and expecting to organize public libraries, to receive extension service from a library or to become part of a county library system. In most instances these communities could not adequately support libraries.

The library at Andrews was organized many years ago and has a quite adequate building, erected with funds raised by the Woman's Club. Berne has had an association library for a few years and in 1935 a library tax was levied and it is now being reorganized as a public library.

The traveling library service from the State Library is given to thirty-four of the organized association libraries.

### School Libraries

1. Secondary Schools of Indiana.—In 1935 there were in Indiana a total of 857 senior high schools, junior high schools, combination junior-senior high schools, and combination elementary-high schools. Of that number 142 held first-class commissions and 506 held continuous commissions. Of the private schools and the special State high schools, seven held first-class commissions and twenty-five held continuous commissions. These figures are taken from the 1935-36 School Directory.

The fact that the schools of Indiana have made progress is evidenced by the following tabulations which were compiled from 576 responses to the school library questionnaire sent to the schools of the State by the State Library.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Some reports do not fill out all items. The variation in totals is caused by these omissions.

	First-Class	Continuous
	Commissions	Commissions
SCHOOLS REPLYING.....	139	437
Libraries in schools		
Serving grades 1 to 6.....	37	342
Grades 7 to 8.....	68	403
Grade 9.....	123	413
Grades 10 to 12.....	115	404
No library; public library only.....	3	16
No public library service available..	4	277
Library quarters		
In study hall or classroom.....	37	212
In separate library room.....	99	200
Librarians (not students)		
Full-time license, library science..	20	1
Part-time license, library science..	4	1
Year of library science; no license	10	
Some training; less than 10.6 semester hours.....	36	23
No library training.....	58	282
Give less than 5 clock hours per week.....	8	64
Give 5 clock hours or more.....	126	160
No librarian.....	7	102
Books		
Fewer than 2,000.....	46	350
2,000 or more.....	88	36
Added last year 100-199 books..	39	61
Added last year 200 or more.....	58	31
No periodicals.....	6	48
Fewer than 10 periodicals.....	24	140
10 or more periodicals.....	97	85
Professionally made catalog.....	95	27
Simplified decimal classification..	128	251
Shelf list.....	113	198
Finance		
Standard amount spent.....	51	108
Less than standard amount spent..	98	329
Instruction in use of library given by librarians		
In senior high schools.....	56	14
In junior high schools.....	34	15
In elementary schools.....	8	11
Instruction in use of library incorporated in English or social science class by teacher		
In senior high schools.....	43	239
In junior high schools.....	23	210
In elementary schools.....	1	108
No instruction in use of library....	6	30

### Colleges and Universities

Statistics for college and reference libraries have been compiled from the information given on their annual reports.

# SURVEY OF LIBRARY SERVICE

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## COLLEGE AND REFERENCE LIBRARIES, 1934-1935

Library	City or Town	Cost of Building	Total Income	Book Expenditures	Total Number Volumes	Volumes Added in Year	Total Circulation Outside Library	Periodicals Received
College and Theological Seminary	Anderson.....				4,500	6		15
Tri-State College.....	Angola.....				5,425	59		87
Indiana University.....	Bloomington.....	\$500,000	\$44,538	\$10,721	282,656	13,237	48,478	1,125
Indiana University Law School.....	Bloomington.....	80,550	8,376	*4,675	28,649	2,031		160
St. Joseph's College.....	Collegeville.....		1,000	700	24,600	400	9,000	64
Wabash College.....	Crawfordsville.....	25,000	7,552	3,296	78,846	1,700		130
Central Normal College.....	Danville.....				8,457	989		61
Evansville College.....	Evansville.....		2,909	600	16,814	339	15,465	122
Franklin College.....	Franklin.....	28,500			28,993			211
Gary College.....	Gary.....		4,711	916	640	640	2,328	61
Goshen College.....	Goshen.....		2,024		12,373	960	1,700	76
DePauw University.....	Greencastle.....	62,000	17,785	1,733	86,982	3,596	38,398	385
Hanover College.....	Hanover.....	25,000	5,233	1,033	35,595	467	20,457	120
Huntington College.....	Huntington.....				8,487	470	1800	48
American Legion.....	Indianapolis.....				1,805	134		300
Butler University.....	Indianapolis.....		15,227	2,200	57,985	4,934	21,133	590
Indiana Central College.....	Indianapolis.....		1,982	300	11,439	216		41
Indiana Law Library.....	Indianapolis.....				52,000			
Indiana State Library.....	Indianapolis.....	800,000	72,559	*15,058	175,175	8,362	114,595	840
I. U. School of Medicine.....	Indianapolis.....		9,892	684	25,699	625	4,470	396
John Herron Art Institute.....	Indianapolis.....		4,808	1,401	2,500	2,500		
Smith Memorial Library.....	Indianapolis.....				108,218		40,000	850
Purdue University.....	Lafayette.....	100,000					14,000	60
Marion College.....	Marion.....	250,000	1,727	367	7,522	336		280
Ball State Teachers College.....	Muncie.....	15,000	21,817	6,712	56,152	4,134		120
St. Mary's College.....	North Manchester.....		7,581	1,596	26,066	1,566	15,997	160
Notre Dame University.....	Notre Dame.....	1,000,000		1,200	14,378	2,100	11,793	885
Earlham College.....	Richmond.....	250,000	31,651	23,166	70,140	9,160	96,899	250
St. Mary-of-the-Woods.....	St. Mary-of-the-Woods.....	38,000	12,288	5,041	51,506	3,003	22,168	110
Abbey Library.....	St. Meinrad.....	37,197			45,883	5,840	10,890	140
Indiana State Teachers College.....	Terre Haute.....	130,000	25,738	*6,745	130,000		400	323
Rose Polytechnic Institute.....	Terre Haute.....				120,752	4,515		
St. Joseph Normal.....	Tipton.....		1,971	246	520	20		
Taylor University.....	Upland.....				13,106	500	6,983	95
Valparaiso University.....	Valparaiso.....		5,826	1,768	23,154	876	40,255	183
Vincennes College.....	Vincennes.....				6,739	87		28
West Baden College.....	West Baden Springs.....				19,000	19,000		61
Oakland City College.....	Oakland City.....			3,162	11,035	37	3,879	22

\*Includes periodicals. †Estimated.

### Special Libraries

The 1935 *Special Libraries Directory* lists 1,475 special libraries in the United States and Canada, a fifty per cent increase since the publication of the 1925 edition. Although the directory doubtless includes a number of specialized departments of larger libraries, on the other hand there are probably a number of special libraries which are not members of the Special Libraries Association and therefore are not included in the directory. To the east of us, Ohio has about sixty special libraries corresponding to our definition and to the west, Illinois special libraries number almost 100.

While a number of special and public libraries of Indianapolis are members of the Special Libraries Association, there is in the State no chapter of the Special Library Association. A number of special librarians in the northern part of the State, however, are members of the Illinois chapter of the Association.

Does the fault lie with Indiana organizations, local governments, businesses and industries? Have they failed to recognize the advantages of maintaining special libraries and lacked the vision to see the positive and efficient results to be achieved, in many fields of social, governmental and economic activity, by collecting and making readily available to a special group whatever has appeared in print—or in manuscript—in their special field of investigation or work? Or is it the librarians of the State who are to blame? Preoccupied with their own immediate and pressing problems and blind or indifferent to the importance and growth of the special library idea, have they neglected to encourage or to foster special libraries in their immediate vicinities, offering no, or inadequate, coöperation to such special libraries as exist and making little or no effort to aid special groups and especially the business and industrial world in establishing special libraries?

Coöperation from a public library is often the first step in the life of a special library and all special libraries in a community

will need the interest, support and coöperation of all larger libraries within reach. Vice versa, the public library or the college library may find remarkable sources of specialized information in the special libraries which are at its doors. A special library may be a library's best meeting point with the active citizens and the influential business men of the community. It seems foolish to ignore such an opportunity for service and for contacts. The following is the small list of special libraries, per se, so far located in Indiana:

#### Special Libraries in Indiana

##### EVANSVILLE

Mead, Johnson and Co., Carman Osler, Librarian

##### INDIANAPOLIS

American Central Life Insurance Co., Margaret H. Lewis, Librarian

American Legion Headquarters, Verna B. Grimm, Librarian

Indiana Legislative Reference Bureau, Prudence Douglass, Librarian

Eli Lilly and Co., Lilly Research Laboratories, Mrs. Irene Streiby, Librarian

Indianapolis News, Pearl Docherty, Librarian

John Herron Art Institute, Marian Greene, Librarian

Normal College of America, Gymnastic Union Library, Emil Rinsch, Librarian

W. H. Smith Memorial Library, Florence Venn, Librarian

Republic Creosoting Company, E. L. Cahill, Librarian

##### FORT WAYNE

General Electric Co., Christine Grossweige, Librarian

Lincoln National Life Insurance Co., Nora Annette Shreve, Librarian

##### HAMMOND

Northern Indiana Public Service Co., Elva Fritzsche, Librarian

##### SOUTH BEND

Northern Indiana Historical Society, Anna H. Stanfield, Librarian

Studebaker Corporation, Florence Fowler,  
Librarian

WSBT-WFAM, Bo Parker, Librarian

#### TERRE HAUTE

Commercial Solvents Corp., Odessa W. Atkinson, Librarian

#### WHITING

Standard Oil Co. (Indiana), Mrs. Isabella Brokaw, Librarian

Since this list must seem to omit many well-known special library activities which will at once spring to the mind of many, some explanation is offered, as to what has been omitted and why.

**Special Collections in Libraries.**—The many special collections in State, public and college libraries of the State and the highly specialized departments of many of the larger libraries rightfully fall, in the report of the Library Planning Council, in the sections devoted to the State Library, college libraries and public libraries and therefore are not listed here. Specialization within the larger library is recognized as an important and increasing development of library work, its expense being its greatest deterrent. No recent survey of such specialization in Indiana libraries has been made.

It should be here recalled that a "Report of an Indiana Library Association Committee on Special Collections in Indiana Libraries," headed by Florence Venn, was printed in the *Library Occurrent* of October, 1925. This is an inspiring and abundant source of information on this subject and needs only to be brought up to date to give a good view of what Indiana libraries are accomplishing in the way of real specialization, *intra mura*.

It should also be mentioned in this connection that the *American Library Directory* 1935, brings out briefly, but quite meticulously, under each Indiana library listed, all special collections and specialized departments. And the *Special Libraries Directory*, in both 1925 and 1935 editions, includes in its list of special libraries of

Indiana a number of special departments of the larger libraries.

**Medical and Law Libraries.**—Two other types of special library which are not included in the list of special libraries of Indiana submitted here, are the medical and law libraries of the State. The tendency seems to have been to identify these libraries more closely with the professions they serve than with libraries, although often, as we shall see below, they are closely connected with college or public libraries.

The *American Medical Directory*, 1936, in its list of medical libraries, includes only three general medical libraries in Indiana: Library of the Indiana University School of Medicine, Indianapolis; Medical Department of the Indianapolis Public Library, partially maintained from endowment administered by the Indianapolis Medical Association; Medical Department of the South Bend Public Library, partially maintained by the St. Joseph County Medical Society. There must be in the State other medical collections of varying size and significance in connection with medical societies, public and college libraries and hospitals.

The law libraries in Indiana which are members of the American Association of Law Libraries are: Library of the Indiana University School of Law, Bloomington; Supreme Court Library, Indianapolis; Notre Dame University Law Library, Notre Dame. Again, as with medical libraries, there must be other lesser but valuable collections on law in public and college libraries, in connection with private schools and in conjunction with various federal, state and county courts.

**Institution Libraries.**—Libraries maintained in connection with hospitals, educational, charitable, and penal institutions for the use of their inmates, are not listed as special libraries. These institutions undoubtedly offer a wide field for library work, but while their libraries are special in that they are selected as suitable for certain specified groups of persons with certain characteristics in common—illness, blindness, deafness, anti-social traits, etc.,

they really consist largely of recreational and general educational material and so fail to come within the closer definition here adopted for a special library. A list, however, of the libraries of State institutions will be found in this report under State Institutions.

Of hospital libraries of all sizes and degrees, there must be many in the State and an interesting study could be made of this activity alone. Many public libraries give a special form of service to both public and private hospitals, with the coöperation of the hospital authorities. The libraries of the following cities are known to extend such service in their communities: Auburn, Bluffton, Brazil, East Chicago, Frankfort, Gary, Hammond, Huntington, Indianapolis, Lafayette, LaPorte, Lebanon, Logansport, Marion, Rochester, Seymour, Terre Haute, Vincennes.

**Miscellaneous Special Collection.**—Also there must be many smaller library collections in Indiana cities and towns, which, without the advantages of formal library organization and without the administration of a librarian, would not be entirely ignored in this category of special libraries. Known and recognized among small groups in their immediate communities, they may represent future special libraries if encouraged to develop.

One can visualize, for instance, the possibilities contained in all the county historical collections. One feels sure there are countless library collections in connection with the fraternal orders of the State, and undoubtedly there are many illy organized and inadequately administered attempts at special libraries in many social organizations, businesses and industries. Many of

these only await a better understanding of their potentialities and an intelligent encouragement to develop into real special libraries which will provide a vast amount of additional and highly specialized library service throughout the State.

Strictly private library collections, a wide, interesting and, of course, difficult field of investigation, are not included in this survey.

#### Bibliography

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New Jersey Committee on library planning. Special interim report. May 12, 1936 (mimeo.)

"Special library collections in Indiana." Report of a committee of the Indiana Library Association to ascertain the subject and scope of special collections in Indiana libraries. In the *Library Occurrent*, October, 1925, pp. 215-222

*Special Libraries Directory*, 1925. 2nd ed.; 1935. 3rd ed, Special libraries association, 1925, 1935.

#### State Institution Libraries

Three years ago the board of the Woman's Prison became much interested in library service, but lack of money postponed any special work. The Girls School and the Boys School are gradually building up better libraries. About \$500 worth of new books were bought for the State Reformatory library last year.

All information available for the State correctional and welfare institutions is given in the following table:



# SURVEY OF LIBRARY SERVICE

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## STATE INSTITUTION LIBRARIES, 1935

Institution and Librarian	Persons in Institution	Library in Separate Room	Number of Books	Number of Periodicals Received	Total Expenditure for Library	Average Circulation
1. Logansport Hospital Mrs. Anne Walker	1,623	Yes	1,000 Approx.	19	\$215 41	
2. Central Hospital Pathologist	1,830	Yes	2,500	8	58 00	
3. Evansville Hospital	1,200	In rotunda	Unknown	Only gifts	None	
4. Ft. Wayne School and Colony School Principal	2,047	No	300	3		* 25 monthly
5. Madison Hospital Usher	1,621	Yes, but used for reception room and staff meetings	2,060	50	\$300.00 per yr. \$338.24 inventory of non-medical	3,500 per yr.
6. Richmond Hospital Pharmacist	1,360	General Office	695	61	79 25	2,167 per yr.
7. Reformatory E. J. Ellingwood	2,204	Yes	19,283	88	600 00	23,831 up to Nov.
8. State Farm	1,100	Combined with recreation hall	500 Approx.	None	None	
9. State Prison. Chaplain	2,452	No	7,600	1	300 00	2,000 per wk.
10. Woman's Prison Inmate	200	Yes	1,600 Approx.	20		100-125 per wk.
11. Boy's School, Plainfield Marie Gibbs	548	Combined with study hall	7,000 Approx.	6	30 00	
12. Soldiers' and Sailors' Children's Home Pauline L. Whitcomb	936	Yes	3,495	53	839 39	
13. Girls' School Madge Cathcart	289	Chapel	2,389	8	162 48	500 per mo.
14. School for Blind Student	125	Yes	14,101	13	2,118 09	
15. School for Deaf Mariann K. Miller	451	Yes	2,000 Approx.	28	800 00	300 per mo.

Those not responding to letter—Village of Epileptics, Soldiers' Home, State Sanatorium.

### State Library

#### Loan Division

The Loan Division of the Indiana State Library in its service to public libraries of the State is endeavoring to supply material which may not be needed by those libraries for permanent use, thus releasing their book funds for the purchase of books to supply general needs of readers and students.

In service to individuals and communities having no access to local library service, an effort is being made to reach and serve as many as possible of the twenty-seven per cent of the State's population without public library service.

The work of circulating books and talking book records to blind readers is also the work of this division.

The traveling library section sent 1,022 collections, consisting of 50,397 books. As these books circulated in the communities on an average of ten times, the library has played a part in supplying book needs in the sections lacking library service.

General Section—July, 1935-June, 1936

Books .....	58,410
Borrowers .....	26,978
Pictures loaned.....	1,102

#### Braille Section

Books .....	2,528
Borrowers .....	1,608
Talking books—records.....	10,079

#### Traveling Library Section

Books sent out.....	47,856
Number of collections.....	872

#### Group Service

Associations for general community service .....	38
Public libraries (books for specific needs) .....	28
Church reading groups.....	8
Family and neighborhood groups..	19
Grade schools.....	84
High schools.....	56
Consolidated schools.....	55
State institutions.....	4
Study clubs and special groups....	34

Total ..... 326

#### Catalog Division

The catalog division has charge of the following activities:

**Binding:** Prepares and records continuations for binding.

**Blind:** Classifies and catalogs books in various types for the blind; classifies and catalogs talking book records.

**Classification:** Decides upon classifications of new material in its relationship to material already in the possession of the library. Determines how detailed that classification shall be. Devises new schemes of classification for special collections or modifies existing schemes to meet special needs, e.g. the Genealogy collection.

**Continuations:** Periodicals currently received are cataloged, classified and checked here, as are all serials. It is hoped to centralize all such records in a visible file.

**Cutter numbers:** A staff member assigns Cutter numbers to each book and checks the shelf list for duplications.

**Extension:** Duplicate sets of cards are made for material classed in the 20's and shelved in the extension division.

**Filing:** The department files cards in the public catalog and the shelf list. There is in the department the depository catalog of author cards from the Library of Congress. Thirty-five thousand to 40,000 cards are received each year and approximately seven hours per week are required to keep this file up to date.

**Indiana Academy of Science:** The arrangements for the exchange of the Academy's *Proceedings* for the publications of some 300 scientific societies are in charge of this department and the head of the department serves with the Academy's library committee.

**Indiana collection:** A special section of the department is given over to classifying and cataloging material relating to the State. A list of subject headings has been developed and an authority file for Indiana corporate entries is in progress.

**Library of Congress cards:** Orders are sent from this department when books are ordered.

**Maps:** These present a special problem in arrangement which has not yet been worked out.

**Music:** A modification of the Dewey scheme has been worked out for sheet music.

**Pamphlets:** These are cataloged rather fully, classified in a general way and deposited in vertical files.

**Public Documents:** Federal, state and some foreign documents, notably those of Great Britain, are cared for by the department.

**Revisions:** Some effort is being made to revise old cards and to keep subject headings up to date and consistent.

**Rush books:** Books in great demand are always sent through the department on the day of receipt.

**Statistics:** The division keeps a record of material in each general group of knowledge. Submits monthly, semi-annual and annual reports of work done and of the number of books, pamphlets, etc., in the various collections.

**Subject headings:** No complete check list of headings exists but such a list is gradually being compiled on cards.

**Traveling library:** These books are cataloged and classified by the catalog department and a separate catalog maintained.

**Typing:** So far as possible Library of Congress cards are used, but a good many cards must be typed in entirety. It is strongly recommended that this work be delegated to clerical help.

The department has the usual obvious aids to cataloging: the A.L.A. code, Mann's *Classification and Cataloging of Books*, Fellow's *Cataloging Rules*, the L.C. classification schedules, check lists of State and Federal documents, and certain small handbooks, dictionaries of subjects, encyclopedias, etc. The physical organization of the building is such that unusual expensive tools are located in the reference department for the common use of the reference and catalog departments. There is in the department the only Library of Congress depository catalog in the State. It is hoped that this may become a union catalog

by the addition of cards for special collections and unusual titles held by other libraries in the State.

#### Archives and Newspaper Division

1. **Archives.**—The division of archives of the State Library deals with the non-current public records produced by the department of the government of the State of Indiana. Since 1933, active work has gone on with this type of material. Each of the eight departments of government is represented in varying degrees of completeness. Group classification of the material has been made; however, the final detailed classification has not been accomplished. The number of pieces in the custody of the archives division cannot be given, but it is estimated that the total may be in the hundreds of thousands. Lack of trained staff and funds, in a measure, accounts for the limited development of the archives division.

2. **Newspapers.**—The State Library has on its shelves 6,802 bound volumes of newspapers. There are 5,896 volumes of State newspapers, and 906 volumes of newspapers from cities outside the State of Indiana. The newspapers of Indiana in the collection cover approximately 132 years of State history. As opportunity offers, gaps in the early runs of Indiana papers are being filled. As such, this collection of Indiana newspapers in the State Library may be considered as one of the most complete anywhere gathered.

#### Indiana History Division

The Indiana History Division constitutes what in many states is known as the State historical collection. It contains 15,487 books, 19,179 pamphlets, over 800 maps, about 125,000 manuscripts, and hundreds of pictures, prints and broadsides. The division wishes to have as complete a collection as possible of material related in any way to Indiana. The larger part of the collection is not circulated, but duplicate copies of the more ordinary books, pamphlets, and clippings on a large variety of Indiana subjects are extensively lent. Various indexes such as those of the Indian-

apolis newspapers from 1898 to date and the biographical material facilitate the reference work.

The division is greatly aided for research purposes by the library of the Indiana Historical Society, known as the William Henry Smith Memorial Library, located on the same floor in the Library and Historical building. The Smith Library is collecting rarer Indiana items and also the more valuable material which relates to the Northwest Territory and the Middle West.

**Genealogy Section.**—This section has an excellent collection of books as a foundation. With a more generous budget from the State and gifts in the form of needed books, or endowments from interested organizations and individuals, it can become one of the outstanding collections in this part of the country.

#### Reference Division

The Reference Division aids its readers in the use of the library, and answers reference questions as accurately and fully as possible, through correspondence with patrons individually and through the co-operation of the libraries of the State.

This division has its own book collection of 3,000 volumes, numerous indexes, reference works and aids, and in addition maintains its own clipping files, picture collection, music collection, poetry collection, bibliography files, pamphlets and club program suggestions. Bibliographies and package libraries on debate material are also compiled for various debate leagues in the State.

The following table shows the contacts of the Reference Division in the fiscal year of July 1, 1934, to June 30, 1935:

Reference questions answered by mail .....	6,046
Reference questions answered in person .....	5,806
Total .....	11,852
Bibliographies compiled .....	194
Readers .....	7,486
Letters written .....	1,201

#### Extension Division

The Extension Division continues the advisory and organizing work of the former Public Library Commission. The interpretation of library laws; the establishment, organization and reorganization of libraries; assistance in the planning of library buildings, and improvement of library service is the special work of the division. Compilations of statistical tables are made and are given as a part of the annual report. Special information of interest to libraries is compiled, published and distributed. Aid to all libraries in the State is given by visits, correspondence and conference. The division has library economy material for free distribution. Blue prints of buildings and furniture are available, as are posters on various subjects.

District meetings, usually ten, are held every spring. There are special meetings on request. Instruction in library economy to librarians in the State has been given for 34 years in a seven weeks' summer school. The year 1933 is the only one prior to 1936 that no course was given. The approximate number attending the district meetings, the number taking the summer library course and a record of work in the State for the last five years is given in the following table:

	Summer School Registration	Attendance at District Meetings (Approximate)	Special Work in Libraries
1931.....	32	900	212
1932.....	19	1,000	242
1933.....	00	900	117
1934.....	29	700	169
1935.....	26	800	156
Total.....	106	4,300	895

#### Personnel

The accompanying tabulation will show the situation within the State of Indiana in regard to the number of those employed in library work, their educational and technical equipment and the status of certification within the library ranks.

Total number employed.....	1,022
Number of librarians having	
High school course.....	966
College course.....	301
Summer library course or less than a year library school	
Within the state.....	347
Outside the state.....	77
Library school course.....	212

## Number certified under I.L.A. voluntary standards

	Training	Experience	Total
Grade 1.....	55	1	56
Grade 2.....	98	6	104
Grade 3.....	154	27	181
Grade 4.....	200	82	282
	507	116	623

Number receiving aid from I.L.A. loan fund.....	4
Number having A.L.A. membership.....	367
Number having I.L.A. membership.....	396

This record of education and library training of librarians was compiled from the 1934 annual reports of public, college, and reference libraries and the 1935 annual reports of school libraries. Only the school librarians who have some library training or those who work full time are included.

### Certification

For a number of years certification has been discussed, debated and recommended for adoption. The progress of the movement throughout the country, however, has been gradual. Within the last two or three years the movement has gained added momentum. Its adoption has been urged on many occasions by the American Library Association and various State library associations have considered the matter.

An analysis of a comparative study of certification prepared by the Board of Education for Librarianship of the American Library Association shows that in as many as thirty-six states either there are no requirements for the certification of librarians or no information has been supplied on the matter. In California, Illinois, Indiana, Nebraska, and Pennsylvania there are voluntary plans of certification administered under the direction of the State library associations. Compulsory plans of certification are now in operation in New York,

Oklahoma, Washington, Wisconsin, Louisiana and North Carolina. In New Jersey the Library Commission issues certificates. In the District of Columbia federal libraries are under the civil service; in the public library, college education and technical training are required for all except junior positions. The whole matter of certification is at present under consideration in Georgia, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee and Virginia.

The Movement for Certification in Indiana.—Although Indiana does not as yet have a compulsory certification law the matter of certification itself has been under consideration more or less continuously by the Indiana Library Association since the year 1911. At a meeting of the Indiana Library Association on November 7 of that year Louis J. Bailey submitted a report on "Qualifications of librarians." The text of this report appears on page three of the *Library Occurrent* for December, 1911. The committee which had the matter under consideration at that time consisted of the following persons: Louis J. Bailey, *Chairman*, Lois Johnstone, Mrs. Sallie C. Hughes and Mrs. Adah L. Bernhardt.

At this early date in the movement towards certification, then designated as "qualifications of librarians," the committee, in connection with its detailed recommendations, stated that "we are convinced that action upon and adoption by this association of such a formulation of qualifications will further the interests of progressive librarianship, and in the end promote a greater efficiency and an increased respect for the profession."

At a meeting of the Indiana Library Trustees Association on November 8, of the same year, provision was made for the appointment of a Committee on Qualifications of Librarians, similar to that already chosen by the Indiana Library Association.

In 1912 the Indiana Library Association committee reported that legislation on the subject had been considered inadvisable, but a motion was passed at the annual meeting



of the association in October of that year making the tentative report of the previous year a permanent report. At the annual meeting of the association at Marion on October 15, 1913, it was voted that the president appoint a committee of three, of which Mr. W. E. Jenkins, of the Indiana University Library, should be chairman, to extend the investigations of the Committee on Qualifications of librarians and to report as to whether conditions had sufficiently changed to make legislation advisable.

The subject came up for consideration again on November 12, 1914, at the annual meeting of the Library Association in that year, in the form of a report by Louis J. Bailey, as chairman of the Committee on Library Legislation. Mr. Bailey read portions of a report previously submitted to the Indiana Library Trustees Association, as a tentative outline for a librarian's licensing bill.

During 1916 both associations were advocating legislation which, in the first instance, should codify the library laws of Indiana and, in the second place, provide through a separate bill for certification to be administered by a Board of Library Examiners to be appointed by the Public Library Commission. At the annual meeting of the Indiana Library Association on November 8, 1916, the plan of drawing up a separate bill on certification was approved.

A committee under the chairmanship of Carrie E. Scott of the Indianapolis Public Library was appointed in 1923 and submitted its first report at a meeting of the State association on November 14, 1924. The committee at that time urged upon the association the adoption of a vote approving compulsory certification and the appointment of a committee of five to draft a bill on the subject. This committee consisted of Carrie E. Scott, Esther U. McNitt, Ethel F. McCollough, Mary Torrance and Margaret Wade.

An able presentation of certification and reasons for its adoption was presented in a paper by Mrs. Ora Thompson Ross, a trustee of the Rensselaer Public Library,

at a district meeting held at Monticello on April 30, 1925. The subject was kept alive in this way in the intervals of committee reports and committee action through discussions and presentations of the matter of certification at district and State meetings.

At a tristate meeting of the Ohio, Michigan and Indiana Library Associations at Fort Wayne, in 1925, the Legislative Committee of the Indiana Library Association submitted the provisions of a bill on certification to be presented to the 1927 Legislature. In the meantime the association had the opportunity to hear a forcible discussion of the matter of certification by Frank K. Walter, librarian of the University of Minnesota, at the meeting of the Indiana Library Association on December 9, 1926. At this meeting the certification bill as previously proposed by the Legislative Committee was read and discussed. The provisions of the bill were adopted by the association. The bill was later introduced in the 1927 session of the Senate. It was defeated by that body, partly on the ground that it would increase salaries in many instances where such increases would be burdensome.

At the Indiana Library Association meeting on October 26 of the same year the matter of certification was again discussed in an able paper by Bertha Ashby, who for a number of years has been the competent chairman of the Certification Committee within the association.

In order not to interfere with the movement for a State Library building, which was sorely needed, certification activities were not stressed until the latter part of 1929. At the meeting of the association during October of that year, however, after the State Library building project had been well advanced the Certification Committee submitted a report in which it recommended that a study be made of voluntary certification and that the association, through its representatives, draw up a plan for establishing qualifications for certification with a view to showing their application to pub-

lie libraries. Miss Bertha M. Ashby was chairman of this committee.

At a joint meeting with the Ohio association, held in Dayton in October, 1930, the Certification Committee submitted a detailed report outlining a plan for voluntary certification of grades. It was to be administered by a board of five, consisting of the State Librarian, one trustee, two librarians and the State organizer. This detailed plan was adopted by the association at that time.

At a meeting of the Indiana Library Association in October of the following year, 1931, the Indiana Library Association reaffirmed the provisions of its report of the previous year.

With a view to further clarification of the matter, certification was taken up again in the form of a panel discussion, under the chairmanship of Ethel F. McCollough, at the meeting of the Indiana Library Association at South Bend in 1934.

In outlining its objectives for the following year the Legislative Committee, late in 1934, set forth the desirability of preparing a bill on the subject of compulsory certification for introduction in the Legislature of 1935. This course was followed and a bill asking for certification was introduced in the House of Representatives. After its adoption by that body the bill was sent to the Senate, where, through pressure of other legislative matters, the measure remained in the hands of the Committee on Libraries until the close of the session. This was the second time that a bill on certification had been introduced; it is hoped that some progress was made both in the matter of securing a wider understanding of the benefits of certification and a greater readiness to support it.

In connection with the preparation of a bill on the subject, attention is called to a statement of requirements which the Board of Education for Librarianship of the American Library Association believes should be kept in mind in drafting a certification law. This statement appears in the

pages of the Bulletin of the American Library Association for February, 1935.

### Associations

The Indiana Library Association was organized in 1891. It meets annually, alternate years in Indianapolis and other years in other parts of the State. The present membership is 396.

Fifty cents of the \$1.50 annual dues to the association is deposited in the *Student Loan Fund*. There are five members of the committee in charge of the fund. The total amount of the fund has been about \$2,000. At the present time there is a balance of \$447.74. Four loans have been made, three for this year. There are \$1,600 in outstanding loans at the present time. There has been repaid, on loans \$400; in interest \$109.

The Indiana Library Trustees Association was organized in 1909. It meets annually in Indianapolis, alternate years jointly with Indiana Library Association. A majority of libraries belong.

The School Librarians' Section of the Indiana State Teachers' Association was organized in 1928. It meets annually in Indianapolis with an attendance of 75 to 100.

The School Librarians' Section of the North Central Teachers' Association was organized in 1931. It meets annually in South Bend with an attendance of 25 to 50.

### Committees of the Planning Council

**Public Libraries:** James A. Howard, *Chairman*; Eva R. Peck; Ella Hodges; Margaret A. Wade; Flora M. Case.

**Rural Service:** Bertha Ashby, *Chairman*; Mayme C. Snipes; Nellie L. Jones; Elsie Strassweg.

**School Libraries:** Barcus Tichenor, *Chairman*; Evelyn Hiatt; Velma Schaffer.

**Colleges and Universities:** Paul Byrne, *Chairman*; Mrs. Vera S. Cooper; William J. Hepburn.

## LIBRARY OCCURRENT

Special Libraries: Ethel Cleland.

State Institution Libraries: Hazel B. Warren.

State Library: Nellie M. Coats, *Chairman*; Esther U. McNitt; Eunice D. Henley; Edward A. Chapman.

Personnel: Frank H. Whitmore, *Chairman*; Caroline Dunn; Marian A. Webb.

Library Trustees: Mrs. J. F. Brenneman, *Chairman*; Mrs. George W. Blair; Webb Hunt.

Hazel B. Warren, *General Chairman*

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## TRI-STATE CONFERENCE

Toledo, Ohio, October 15-17, 1936

Indiana, Michigan, Ohio Library Associations

Headquarters: Commodore Perry Hotel

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## INDIANA LIBRARY TRUSTEES ASSOCIATION MEETING

Lincoln Hotel, Indianapolis, November 5-6, 1936

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## MIDWINTER CONFERENCE

American Library Association Council

Drake Hotel, Chicago, December 28-30, 1936

